

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES.

Political complexion and times of meeting of the Legislatures at the seats of government.

State.	Majority of Leg.	Times of Meeting.
Alabama.	Union (dem)	20 Monday, Jan. 1st
Arkansas.	Dem	1st " Jan.
California.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Connecticut.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Delaware.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Florida.	Union	1st " Jan.
Georgia.	Dem	2d Monday, Jan.
Illinois.	Dem	2d Thursday, Jan.
Indiana.	Dem	1st Monday, Dec.
Iowa.	Whig	1st " Jan.
Kentucky.	Dem	2d Monday, Jan.
Louisiana.	Dem	2d " Jan.
Maine.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Maryland.	Dem & F. Soil.	1st " Jan.
Massachusetts.	Union	1st Monday, Jan.
Michigan.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Mississippi.	Dem	1st Monday, Dec.
Missouri.	Dem	1st " Jan.
N. Hampshire.	Dem	1st " Jan.
New Jersey.	Whig	1st " Jan.
N. York.	Dem	3d Monday, Nov.
Ohio.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Pennsylvania.	Dem	1st Tuesday, Jan.
Rhode Island.	Secession	1st " Jan.
South Carolina.	Whig	1st " Jan.
Tennessee.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Texas.	Dem	1st " Jan.
Vermont.	Whig	1st " Jan.
Virginia.	Whig & F. S.	1st " Jan.
Wisconsin.	Whig	1st " Jan.

In the States marked with an asterisk, the Legislatures meet biennially. The Pennsylvania Legislature is largely Democratic in the House, but in the Senate the vote is uncertain. It may be either a majority or a minority of one vote. The Senate of New York is Democratic, including the casting vote of the Governor; the Assembly is Whig. In Maryland the Senate is in doubt; the House is Democratic.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

All elected by the people, except in South Carolina, where the Legislature chooses the Governor.

(Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Italics.)

State.	Governor.	Salaries.
Alabama.	Henry W. Collier.	\$2,500.
Arkansas.	John S. Roane.	1,800.
California.	Thomas H. Seymour.	1,000.
Connecticut.	William Ross.	1,333.
Delaware.	Thomas Brown.	1,500.
Florida.	Howell Cobb.	3,000.
Georgia.	Augustus C. French.	1,500.
Illinois.	Joseph A. Wright.	1,500.
Indiana.	Stephen W. Tilden.	1,000.
Iowa.	Lazarus W. Powell.	2,500.
Kentucky.	Joseph Walker.	6,000.
Louisiana.	John Hubbard.	1,600.
Maine.	Enoch L. Lowe.	3,600.
Maryland.	George S. Boutwell.	2,500.
Massachusetts.	John H. Barry.	2,000.
Michigan.	John S. Roane.	1,800.
Mississippi.	Austin A. King.	2,000.
Missouri.	Samuel Dinsmore.	1,000.
N. Hampshire.	George F. Fort.	1,000.
New Jersey.	Washington Hunt.	4,000.
New York.	David S. Reid.	3,000.
North Carolina.	Reuben Wood.	1,400.
Ohio.	William Bigler.	3,000.
Pennsylvania.	Philip Allen.	400.
Rhode Island.	John H. Means.	3,500.
South Carolina.	William B. Campbell.	2,000.
Tennessee.	P. Henshaw Bell.	2,000.
Texas.	Charles K. Williams.	3,333.
Vermont.	Joseph Johnson.	3,333.
Virginia.	Leonard J. Farwell.	1,250.
Wisconsin.	Democrat 26, Whigs 5.	
Territories.		
Oregon.	John P. Gaines.	3,000.
Nebraska.	James S. Calhoun.	2,500.
New Mexico.	Bright Young.	2,500.
Utah.		

The Governors of Territories are appointed by the President and Senate.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have the latest news from California by the steamer Daniel Webster. This steamer brought \$560,000 in gold.

The Indian troubles were pretty well over, and Gov. McDougal had disbanded the volunteer companies.

The weather at San Francisco continued delightful. Heavy rains had fallen in the interior, but they had done no damage. The yield of gold was still great, and every interest was prospering.

The Democratic State Central Committee for California had called a Convention to elect Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The prices of labor were as follows: Common hands, \$5 to \$6 per day—carpenters and masons, from \$7 to \$10 per day.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH—His opinion of General Cass. The following is an extract of a letter received last evening, says the Baltimore Sun of yesterday, which will be read with interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1852.

I am gratified in being able to relieve the anxiety of my friends that Mr. Clay's health daily improves, having just left him cheerful and bright, amused with the gambols of a group of innocents, the children of the household.

I rejoice to state that he has written no letter recommending General Cass for the Presidency, as is usually done in New York journals, and commented upon at length. In conversation, he has not hesitated to avow his high admiration of his patriotic and distinguished course in the Senate, and his preference for him over any other candidate of the democratic party.

KOSUTH'S OPINION OF AMERICAN ORATORS. Kosuth in his speech to the people of Washington thus expresses himself in regard to American orators:

"I have in many countries seen many people, but never have I met in my life with a people whose eloquence was so much at home as in the United States. Never before have I met with a people accustomed to hear so much of the most eloquent speakers. I am almost afraid to speak in my plain manner."

THE PROMETHEUS AFFAIR. It is said that Admiral Seymour, in command of the British squadron in the West Indies, has repudiated the conduct of the commander of the English brig of war Express, in firing into the American steamship, Prometheus. He is said to have ordered the brig Express to Jamaica, for the purpose of investigating the whole matter.

The Legislature of Mississippi, assembled on the 5th inst. John Bell, of Pontotoc, was appointed President pro tem. of the Senate; and Mr. Patton, of Lauderdale, was elected Speaker of the House. It is not known whether Gen. Folsom's "faithful Union Legislature" has elected him to the United States Senate.

TEXAN PRODUCE. The Austin South Western American estimates that the produce of Texas during the ensuing year will show an increase of one hundred per cent. over last year. An immense tide of emigration is represented to be flowing into the State from all quarters.

SLAVES BROUGHT TO CUBA. A letter dated Havana, Dec. 31, states that four cargoes of African slaves, numbering in the aggregate 1980 souls, have lately been landed on that island. A Spanish brig, with 700 slaves, was detected in the act of landing, and 420 of them seized and bound out for seven years, after which they will be sent to Jamaica.

Kosuth left Washington on Monday last, on his Western tour. He was received with distinguished honors at Annapolis.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1852.

SENATE.

After the presentation of a large number of petitions, Mr. Sebastian introduced a bill granting to the State of Arkansas a quantity of public land in aid of the construction of a railroad in that State.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill giving the assent of Congress that Missouri may tax the public lands sold in that State, from the day of the sale by the Government.

Mr. Felch offered a resolution directing the enquiry by the Committee on Public Lands into the expediency of granting by law all railroads through the public lands, and it was adopted.

Mr. Clemens offered a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of adopting a separate code of regulations for the government of the marine corps; and also of the propriety of authorizing the President of the United States to appoint annually two cadets to West Point, to be educated with a view of appointment in the marine corps, and it was adopted.

Mr. Shields offered a resolution authorizing the employment of a draughtsman to mark the maps of the Senate, so as to show those parts of the public land surveyed and not surveyed, &c., and it was adopted.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of officers to survey the bay of San Francisco, with a view to the selection of a site for a navy yard and depot, was taken up, but was postponed till Monday.

The Senate then took up the resolution declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of the slavery question, and Mr. Downs addressed the Senate at length in support of it.

Mr. Davis got the floor and the Senate then adjourned.

The House did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, January 12, 1852.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Smith spoke against the proposition to contract with Donelson & Armstrong for the printing of the Senate's amendments.

Mr. Smith proposed that the Secretary of the Senate should be authorized to contract with the printer of the same. No vote was taken up on the question.

A memorial was presented to-day calling the attention of Congress to the support of Russian interference, in the affairs of Hungary.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment, appropriating ten thousand dollars to purchase books for the Library, in place of those lately destroyed by fire. It refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Stanley to introduce a resolution inquiring into the condition of the Hungarian exiles now in New York, and proposing measures of relief for such as are suffering from want.

The vote on Mr. Stanley's motion to suspend the rules, was yeas 46, nays 125. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the motion failed.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

RICHMOND COUNTY, Jan. 6, 1852

"I approve most heartily of your course upon the Kosuth enthusiasm, which is pervading the North. We should be contented, for awhile at least, with putting our candle upon a bushel, and confiding more in our moral than physical influence in disseminating correct principles. A slow process this, but one that involves no risk on our part, and besides much surer to attain the end; for there are other things to be considered here, a moral and intellectual as well as a physical training in all who seek a permanent improvement in their condition. It is a mistake when in supposing that Liberty is a mere holiday amusement—all play and no work. Such is not the fact; it has its restraints; for there can be no liberty without law, nor law without subordination."

You cannot abolish in haste even an admitted evil, without incurring the substitution of as great or even a greater, resulting from so sudden a revolution in the existing institutions. All changes, which are sought to be made, and which are radical, must be gradual, and the moral sense of the community must be the lever with which you operate. You must first impart a healthy moral sentiment; this done, its teachings is the lever, which by degrees, will effect the change in question. Let us then give Hungary the light of our example—let us Americans and lovers of liberty extend a cordial greeting to the distinguished man pleading her cause, but let us as a nation go no farther. True patriotism forbids that we should go any further; for this, while it presupposes a readiness to make great sacrifices to secure our own rights, never requires us to place in peril our own security in a Quixotic enterprise to relieve "the rights of mankind." Fellow citizens, we have and fellow sympathy entertain, but entangling alliances let us avoid."

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED BY A WATER SPOUT. On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyd's (London) under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ult., of a most awful occurrence at the island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the waterspouts as two immense spherical bodies of water, reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and as far as could be judged, a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were uprooted, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their progress they carried off a large number of persons, with hail-stones of enormous size and masses of ice, going over Castellamare, near Stabia. It destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the loss of which will be estimated at millions of dollars. In the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

Winners Times.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF A NEW CONSTITUTION. We find in the Salem People's Press an account of the proceedings of a meeting in the western part of Stokes county, in favor of the division of that county, and the formation of a new one out of parts of Stokes and Surry.

It is stated that this movement is in the counterpart of another, which has for its object the formation of a new county out of parts of Ashe, Wilkes, and Surry. Two of the resolutions pledge the meeting to lay aside all party politics and support no man for the next Legislature who is not an avowed supporter of the division and subdivision movement, whether he be whig or democrat. Warhill is recommended as a suitable location for the Court House of the new county.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

The provision made by the State of New York for the education of its children is very liberal. According to Gov. Hunt's message, the capital of the School Fund amounted on the 30th September last to \$6,612,850.55, made up of

Common School Fund \$2,325,449.72

United States Deposit Fund 4,014,520.71

Literature Fund 272,880.12

The State furnishes \$1,100,000 annually for support of District Schools, \$800,000 raised by tax, and \$300,000 from the income of the School Fund—sufficient, it is thought, to make the Schools free for six months in the year. The existing law on this subject is said to be regarded with general favor by the people.

HONESTY REPROVED! The Concord "Mercury" copies from the "North State Whig" an article which struggles to apply censure to Judge Dick for discharging his duty! It seems that "two or three Whig Clerks and Masters in Equity" had failed, or refused to renew their bonds, and Judge Dick discharged other honest men in their places; and by thus discharging a plain duty, the faithful Judge has drawn upon himself the censure of a rabid federal paper! His Honor, however, need not be alarmed. Though the federal papers carp at him, the people honor him for having discharged his duty. Lincoln Republican.

TERMINABLE TRAGEDY. An affray occurred in the town of Gilmer, Texas, recently, between Jesse Miller and a Mr. Cleveland, which resulted in the death of the former, when his little son, aged 12 years, seized gun, and shot Cleveland dead on the spot. The body was permitted to go to large, the community regarding his act as one of true filial affection and bravery.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Remarks of Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee.

[At the request of several of the committee, Mr. Hallett has furnished the following sketch of the views substantially as submitted by him in taking his leave of the committee at the adjournment, January 1, 1852.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: This is the last official act which the Democratic National Committee will probably be called upon to perform before its functions will expire by the meeting of the National Convention which we have this day recommended. Will you indulge me in a word or two before we finally separate? And the first shall be my thanks to the committee for the cordial and efficient manner in which they have co-operated with the Chairman in every movement that has been made to fulfill the duties of our appointment—to promote the democratic cause. One of the most important we have now accomplished in recommending a time and place for holding the National Convention to which the whole democratic party looks with interest, and the concentration of public sentiment upon the candidates who are to be supported (and if so supported assuredly elected) by the democratic party throughout the Union. Is there not a good omen of the harmony of that convention, and the triumph of its nominations, in the results of our deliberations, when gentlemen coming together from the whole thirty-one States of this Union, have agreed with such entire unanimity that not a single negative vote has been recorded in all our proceedings?

And now, gentlemen, what are the duties and prospects of the democratic party of this Union? Hereon this first day of the year 1852, in the receding half of this eventful century, upon what a land and what a people shines this glorious sun of the new year! Extending from the northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a North American republic, with a population of nearly thirty millions of people, with an annual emigration of almost half a million, and yet territory ample for all—what a boundless expanse! What a mighty future in progress and power! Such today are the United States—such because they are united. They should be contented with progress so long as they continue one in the Union, but contented with the right to dispose of its domestic concerns under the constitution.

Well, then, gentlemen, who, under the blessing of God, has made the country what it is? Emphatically, the democratic party of the Union. Every line in history will record the fact, that it is the every crisis of progress, the demand of the republican and democratic party has been, advance!—while the cry of the federal and whig party has been, backward, and never onward! Aye, at every step, and step by step, the democratic party has carried the country forward, and dragged the federal party along, hating at the wheels of progress, and retarding every possible form, the march of the country onward in the mission of her high destiny.

From the first day that the first new State formed out of new territory asked to be admitted into this Union—I mean Tennessee, in 1796—the federal party began—and has ever since, the demand of the annexation of Texas and California—the clamor of no more territory and no more States—the United States as it is!

And but for the far-seeing policy of democratic administrations, and the democratic people who made them, the United States, if left in the hands of the federal party, would have been a mere collection of thirteen original Atlantic States, and a few appendages, created to States, within their immediate territories. And what, then, would this Union have been this first day of the year 1852? A feeble republic, with no national character abroad, and at home, a mere collection of petty jealousies, of small colonies, jealous of us and of each other, and exhibiting to the world a conflict of feeble powers, to be played off against each other by European diplomacy.

Is there a single error in historical fact in this estimate? Who would have dared in 1802, against the deadliest hostility of the federal party? Jefferson, backed by the republican party. Who reclaimed Florida from Spain, against the same opposition? The democratic party. Who recognized the independence of Texas at the first moment, without waiting for the federal party to do so? The democratic party. Who would have been the first to intervene, could not conquer her back again? Andrew Jackson. And who brought her into this Union, the first independent State united to us out of independent contiguous territory? A democratic Congress and a democratic people. And need I speak further of Oregon, and the war of 1818, and the Mexican war, and all this country is, and is to be, if we are but true to ourselves?

All this has been the fruit of democratic policy and democratic administrations; and the great secret of all this extension has been the simple principle to which the democratic party have adhered of non-intervention in the domestic concerns of other States, and the admission of every new State, with all the rights of the original States. And in this way, and this way only, the democratic party has gone on, from infancy to manhood, still extending the Union, and still making the Union stronger; and therefore it is right to say that the democratic party, in spite of all the opposition, has made this Union as it is, the party of the Union to sustain the Union.

And, further, we have the right to say that the democracy is the party to whom rightfully belongs (because they are the great majority) the administration of the government of this Union, and the needs of this country, and the aid of some foreign officials; and yet look abroad, and what see we? Of thirty one governors of States, the whigs can count but four. Even New England yields them but a solitary chief magistrate, (Vermont). Of State Legislatures they can scarcely claim majority. In the branches of the federal government, which is to make the laws, they are in minorities in both houses wholly unrepresented!

What a party, then, is this to hold the general government at all! And what a party is it to go before the people of the United States and ask them for an extension of power, another federal cabinet, and foreign officials; and yet look abroad, and what see we? Of thirty one governors of States, the whigs can count but four. Even New England yields them but a solitary chief magistrate, (Vermont). Of State Legislatures they can scarcely claim majority. In the branches of the federal government, which is to make the laws, they are in minorities in both houses wholly unrepresented!

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sure that I can say to my friend from North Carolina, [Mr. Strange], in a fraternal spirit that I know would be responded to by the democracy of the North, that we can pledge to our democratic brethren of the South good faith, if they will pledge to us cordial and co-operating confidence; they will hold back in acquiescence in the compromises, and will rightly discriminate between the fanatical agitators of the North, who may call themselves democrats, and the sound democracy of the North, who regard this spirit of sectionalism in all its forms as disunion.

If there is a settled purpose at this time pervading the masses of the North, it is in my judgment, a firm resolution to put an end to slave agitation and disunion in Congress, and to discard from all democratic organizations this element of discord and sectionalism. The North is weary of it, and we pray the South not to give a seeming countenance to its revival by confounding acquiescence in the compromises with any supposed sacrifice of State rights.

Gentlemen, these are mere suggestions, which if they are worth any thing, you in your wisdom and eloquence, can enforce, and by a community of feeling through Congress and the country, bring to bear upon the great question now before us of the restoration of the democratic party to its natural and true position at the head of the administration of affairs, through the instrumentality of the national principles and the national candidates which the Baltimore Convention will submit to the people.

Thanking you for your kind attention, I most respectfully take my leave, and declare this meeting of the Democratic National Committee adjourned with-out day.

SENATOR DOUGLASS. We have just read the great speech of this distinguished Senator, delivered in the Senate, Dec. 23d, 1851, upon Foote's resolution on the Compromise measures.

If we were in the habit of being surprised at any movement of certain politicians, we confess we should have strained our optics in utter amazement when we read the premature action of Senator Foote and the anxious avidity which he showed in bringing in his resolution—thus re-opening with no possibility of benefit to anybody the vexed questions which have so long kept the country in extreme agitation. That, Foote should have been a Senator; that he should have been a Union Democrat! One who has had the gratification of receiving the endorsement by his own State of his course on these measures! Should he be so very anxious to bring this matter up again, would seem really a matter for surprise. He, of all men living, ought to be satisfied to let his work—whether it be good or whether it be evil—rest where it is.

The measures are the laws of the land, and as such a great majority of the people are willing to acquiesce and let them remain. The attempt to disturb them from any source would meet with very feeble assistance. Then why is Mr. Foote so anxious to revive the discussion? Is it possible he has mounted a hobby which he thinks can ride into greater notoriety than he now possesses?—say, head a new party? But we will not canvass Foote's motives any farther at present, our object now being to draw public attention to Mr. Douglas's speech.

The speech, is a full, plain and eloquent justification of the course Mr. Douglas has ever pursued in relation to these questions, and places him far above the suspicion which some intriguing politicians have cast profusely over him. It is the most lucid history of the measures we have ever read, and must be considered a triumphant justification of the Senator's position.

The speech is extensive, shall be given our readers as soon as room can be found in our columns for its insertion. Any further comment is therefore unnecessary. *Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot.*

OLD TIME WINTERS. In 1664 the cold was so intense, that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished. In 1695 the cold was so excessive, that the finishing wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and 1699 was nearly as bad.

In 1707 occurred that famous winter called by distinguished old writers, "The Adriatic winter." The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even Mediterranean, about Genoa; and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Scania, in Sweden, on foot, and on sledges. In 1726, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.

In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that